

# THE BOURBON NEWS.

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This Space Bought and Paid For.

## READ THIS RECORD.

All readers of the daily papers of late must have been struck with the numerous accounts of arrests of violators of the local option law in places where such law is in effect. It is a well known fact that a large percentage of the prosecutions in the Circuit Courts of such places are for violations of the liquor laws. As a general illustration of the state of affairs, the following clipping from the Versailles paper of March 5th, 1907, is taken:

"The Grand Jury of Woodford Circuit Court has been discharged, after returning fifteen indictments. Six indictments charge violations of the local option law; four selling liquor to a minor; one charges betrayal. The Southern Railway was indicted on two counts for failure to keep in order the signal bells at railroad crossings."

As shown by the above, two thirds of the indictments returned at the last session of the Woodford Circuit Court, a local option county, were for violations of the liquor laws. An inspection of the records of the Bourbon Circuit Court discloses quite a different state of affairs.

On January 11, 1906, a new Mayor of the City of Paris was sworn in, and at once started to enforce the laws regulating the sale of liquor. At the last March term of the Circuit Court, numerous indictments were returned for violations of the liquor and gaming laws, but with few exceptions, all of them were for things that happened before the first of January. The following is the record of the June term of the Court after the Grand Jury had made a searching investigation of the twenty-one saloons in the City of Paris. For keeping open on Sunday, 1.

This indictment was brought at the request of the Mayor himself. While all other saloonkeepers had obeyed his orders and closed on Sunday one persisted in disobeying them. The Mayor went before the Grand Jury, gave it a list of the witnesses and asked for an investigation, saying that if the Circuit Court would convict, he would have the offender's license revoked. An indictment was returned and the accused sold out that day. In order to escape conviction and a forfeiture of license, there has been no trouble since to enforce the Sunday closing law.

At the November term of the Circuit Court, this is the record made by the Bourbon County Grand Jury:

Selling liquor to a minor, 1.  
That this indictment should never have been returned is shown by the fact that at the present term of Court it was dismissed because there was no evidence to support it.

Read the record of the Grand Jury that adjourned last week:

For violations of the liquor laws by the twenty-one licensed saloons of the City of Paris. None.

Can any of the advocates of local option point to a city, where such a law is in effect, that has such an enviable record? It is extremely doubtful if there is another city in the State whether local option or license, that has one to equal it. It is conceded that saloons are closed on Sunday, do not sell liquor knowingly to minors and do not permit gambling. It has been demonstrated that when officials care to enforce them, the present laws are sufficient to regulate, in every way, the liquor traffic. The advocates of local option are now asking the people of Paris to repudiate the laws under which so much good has been accomplished and adopt one which has proved a failure everywhere. What will the people gain by the change? No advocate of local option has as yet charged that the laws are not enforced in the City of Paris; no one of them has yet shown where or in what way, the condition of the people of this place will be changed for the better. Then why make or advise any change.

Granting for sake of argument, that a majority of the people vote for the adoption of a prohibitory law. What then? Unless all precedents are broken—unless the experience of Paris differs from that of all other

places where such a law has been in effect—there will be a failure somewhere. There is not an advocate of local option, in the City of Paris, who does not believe that, if such a law is adopted, the Mayor will do his utmost to enforce it, as he has all other laws since he has been in office. He has shown exclusively, that he has a high regard for his oath of office and the courage to enforce the law against friends or foe. But no official in any city has ever been able to stamp out boot-leggers and blind tigers—or prevent the illegal sale of liquor—and unless Mr. O'Brien can accomplish something that no other official has been able to do, there must, for the first time be written across his official record—which has extended over a period of nearly ten years—the word, FAILURE. Is there any person who believes in the enforcement of the law, and has the true interests of the city at heart, who wishes such a thing to happen? It is sincerely to be hoped not. Suppose however that the Mayor arrests or has arrested every person who sells liquor against the law and such arrests are numerous; suppose he has arrested every drunken man seen on the streets. Suppose he follows the example of the Mayor of Versailles and instructs the policemen to arrest the droves of drunken men who get off the interurban cars from Lexington. If these things happen—and happen they have in all other places—then across the local option law must be written—as it has been written in all other places—the word, failure. Any law adopted for the purpose of reducing intemperance, that does not do so, is confessedly a failure. Unless the experience of this place differs from that of all others, one or the other of these conditions must be produced in the City of Paris by the adoption of a local option law. The success of local option means one or the other. Its defeat means the maintenance of present conditions—with the laws enforced, with peace and good order assured and the community prosperous. Is it worth while to "drop the substance to grasp at the shadow."

### That Letter Of Judge Burroughs.

Several weeks ago I went to Carlisle for the purpose of interviewing its citizens as to how local option had affected the city. This investigation was invited, tacitly, by several of its citizens, who sent the leaders of the local option movement here, a letter over their signatures, in substance, that conditions there, both morally and from a business standpoint, were better than under licensed regime. It was necessary for the advocates of license to investigate the truth of these statements, as they were continuously used as an argument for local option in Paris, and we believed if they were true, then the theory of the licensed advocates was wrong, and that we ought not to oppose local option. The conclusion I reached upon this subject and the result of my investigation was published in the Bourbon News on March the first, and a few days later an effort was made to contradict the truth of the statements contained in that publication by a letter published in the Kentuckian-Citizen. This letter does not claim to have been signed at all, but concludes by saying that "it is vouched for by the following gentlemen"—then naming them.

I do not know whether this letter was really signed by those gentlemen or not, but I do know that there appeared in the list of names the names of men who did not believe the statement that the article contained. In answering this letter, so far as it had anything to say about the Police Court records of Carlisle, this language was used: "It is again positively asserted here that the records of the Police Court of the City of Carlisle will show—unless such records have been deliberately falsified since the investigation

of two weeks ago was made—that the figures given in the Bourbon News was correct." To this statement Judge Burroughs has taken exception, and in answering it I will state all of the facts in regard to my visit to him. In the first place let me say that the investigation of the records was made at his suggestion and under the following circumstances—Judge Burroughs and another gentleman from Carlisle were in Paris, and were told that Carlisle was being cited as an example of how the morals and business interests of a community were benefited by local option, and that some one from Paris who advocated license should go to Carlisle to get their side of the question, and he replied, "When they come down have them investigate the records of my office, and they will get some information that will do them some good." Acting upon his advice, I examined the records of his office, in company with him, and with the result already published. As he said in his letter, I told him that I wanted all cases which grew out of the liquor traffic, and as he called the cases off I made a mark for each case, and when we had finished, we counted the cases together and found that there were thirty-five cases in 1904, and sixty-six in 1906. We said nothing about the years 1903 and 1905, and as I did not examine the docket, I have nothing now to say about them. This article appeared in the Bourbon News on March 1st, and it seems to me passing strange that Judge Burroughs would wait so long to deny these statements, especially since he expresses himself so strongly in favor of local option in his recent letter.

Judge Burroughs, at the time I made this investigation did not believe that local option was for the best interest of Carlisle, either morally or from a business standpoint, and said to me, while there, "That at one time drunkenness became so prevalent that he was forced to do something for the local option people." And he accordingly held a Court of Inquiry, and after examining about fifteen witnesses, he had to dismiss the defendants, because all of the witnesses swore falsely when questioned as to where they had procured their whisky, but at the same time he said he well knew that they were guilty. And these cases are the cases mentioned in the Bourbon News of March the 1st. He further said that in all of his experience he did not know of anything which caused more perjury or false swearing than the liquor traffic in a local option town. If my figures were not correct why did not the letter, which was supposed to have been signed by one hundred and twenty of the citizens of Carlisle, tell what the docket for 1904 and 1906 would show, and why did they attempt to contradict my statement with reference to these years, by publishing what these two years, combined with the years 1903 and 1905 would show?

The truth of the matter is that the "lash of civic pride" has been wielded, and is now held suspended over the backs of many of the citizens of Carlisle, and they have been forced to sign statements, or vouch for statements, which they do not believe. Fortunately for the advocates of license in this city, Judge Burroughs did not realize when he was talking in Paris, and again, when he so willingly gave me these facts, what the consequences, to him, would be; and here let me add, that if I did not know that these figures were absolutely correct, as well as the other statements contained in the Bourbon News on March 1st, I would say that they were false, because Judge Burroughs, the man who gave me the figures, was over zealous in convincing me that local option had been a bad thing for Carlisle, and would be a bad thing for Paris.

Very Respectfully,  
JOHN J. WILLIAMS.

### Wanted.

A horse. 19-1f. B. F. ADCOCK.

### Father Bealer To Speak.

The Rev. Father Bealer, of Nicholasville, a most enthusiastic temperance worker and speaker, will speak at the court house tonight and Wednesday night, March 26 and 27, beginning at 8 o'clock.

### Seed Potatoes.

Just received the largest shipment of Northern seed potatoes, and onion sets ever seen in Paris, 19-4f. LINK GROCERY CO.

I will have on sale for Easter a fine lot of Roses, Carnations, etc. JO. S. VARDEN.

### For Rent.

A brick cottage, five rooms, in Ingels Division; good neighborhood and all necessary improvements. Apply to MRS. ALICE WARE, 26-2f On Fifteenth Street.

Why do all cooks and housekeepers prefer to use E. F. Spears & Sons' Red Cross Flour? 8-1f

Easter flowers at Varden's drug store.

## Easter Comes Early This Season.



We Have Just Received Spring Stock from College Brand, Isaac Hamburger & Sons, and Michael Sterns & Co.

IT'S the genius of the artist that makes a half dollar's worth of paint and \$1.25 worth of canvas marketable for \$1000.

It's the art of the designer of College Brand Clothes that transmits the ordinary cloth and lining that any manufacturer can buy into exclusive "custom-tailored-looking" young men's clothes. No other manufacturer has ever been able to make and produce clothes such as College Brand. If you are an artful young man, you will wear College Brand Clothes and look smart enough to have paid twice the price. If you are an artful old man, you wear them to look young enough to be half as old.

## C. R. JAMES, HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTER.

## FRANK & CO'S "The Ladies' Store."

### Spring and Summer.

We desire to announce that our new Spring and Summer Stock is now ready for inspection. All are invited to call.

### Dress Goods.

A host of new fancy Grey effects and solid colors. Suitable for suits and skirts. Light weight fabrics in all the latest Foreign and Domestic weaves for evening and reception gowns.

### Waistings.

All that is new in Lingerie cloths, Linens and Embroidered Chiffons and Swisses.

### Laces and Hamburgs.

The most complete line of round, square and diamond mesh laces ever shown in this city. Many special lines of Hamburgs at very low prices.

### Waists

In Silk and Wash materials.

### Shoes and Millinery.

### THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL PATTERNS

## FRANK & CO.,

Paris, Kentucky.

### Trimmings.

The new Fillet, Venise, Cluny, Princess and Oriental Laces, Bands, Medallions and All-overs. New effects in Embroidered Chiffon Bands and Medallions. Fancy colors, black and white.

### Silks.

Latest designs in fabrics and newest weaves in solid colors for dresses and waists.

### Wash Goods.

New materials and latest patterns from the looms of the country's best manufacturers.

### Hand Embroidered Linens

In center pieces and lunch cloths. French and Japanese drawn linen and Battenburg table covers and scarfs in all sizes.

### Newest Styles

In Suits, Skirts and Coats.

### Boy Shot By Lexington Woman.

Angered because Julius Cook, a negro boy, used the pavement in front of her residence for roller skating, Mrs. Eva Gilbert, of Lexington, Saturday shot him, inflicting a fatal wound. Mrs. Gilbert, when locked up, denied that she had purposely shot the negro, who, she said, provoked her with his curses.

### Dr. Landman, The Oculist.

Dr. L. H. Landman, the oculist will be at Windsor Hotel, Tuesday, April 30th. 19-6f